

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor, & A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months, \$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months, \$3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber entitled to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the end of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, (\$12 50), will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A.M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A.M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from the cars, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 A.M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulky, is due on Monday's, at 5 P.M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulky, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P.M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P.M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P.M.

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The mail for Long Creek, by sulky, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P.M.

Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Duplin, and Brunswick.

Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel.

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Duplin, and Brunswick.

Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office.

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, A. MARTIN, M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GUYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, in Wilmington in inform my friends, that I am about to give all my attention to the forwarding and general attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advanced made on consignment.

Wilmington, N. C., May 21, 1850.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, on Main-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Fancy and Stationery Goods, keep constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hose, Buttons, Cassimères, Vests, &c., &c., at prices far below the usual rates.

J. M. ROBINSON, Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors south of Market, Wilmington, N. C.

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.

GASTON MEARES,

May 3, 1850.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C.

W. H. GAUTIER,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuation of the same.

Office in Nutt's building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, G. S. Miles, Costin, Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON, JOHN DAWSON, OWEN FENNELL, E. P. HAL, O. G. PARSLY, A. L. PRICE, GILBERT POTTER, Dr. T. H. WRIGHT, 1446, Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; and, Stone, Paint Stoops, Paint Stairs, Garden Seats, &c., &c., any article of stone, of either Indian, Egyptian, or African origin; and where warranted to please or so sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense. Nov. 16.—[10-t]

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

E. TOOMER is Agent for the above. Wheats in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Casting to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his door a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Guards, at all times for sale singly or in pairs. Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850.

HUNGARIAN HATS.—One of the novelties of the Hungarian hats for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

GUMMI-BELLES: Umbrellas have just opened the largest assortment of umbrellas ever offered in the market, including every variety of quality, style, and price, and will be sold at small profit for the cash. March 29.

C. MYERS,

Hatter.

CLUEW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale now at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOW Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and Fall Hats, to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. C. MYERS, Hatter.

DRY GOODS, at less than New York Cost.—I will sell my stock of Dry Goods at less than New York cost. Please call and get bargains. OWEN HOLMES.

O CLOTH, for tables and floors. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

MONEY wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not, grant large loans; and that all persons, with whom I have to do, will place me in their hands an Attorney, all debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

THE Ladies' Ring—A few Ladies' Rings of the Spring fashion for 1850, a beautiful Hat, a most delicate article for Summer. For sale low by C. MYERS.

HATTEVILLE, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscriber wishes to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York, and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or credit.

DRY Goods, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Holloway, Woodware, Cattletry, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Satchels, Money-bags, Dye-stuffs, Atoms, Salt and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants, which will be offered at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Jan 8, 1850.—[19-t]

Wilmington Journal.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1850.

NO. 42.

General Notices.

16,000 ACRES TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE. FOR SALE, 16,000 acres PINE LAND, adapted to the production of Turpentine, situated in Ware county, Georgia, near Burnt Port, on the S. side of a large, open and level bottom, and the public road, that runs between the land and the public road, passes through the property for a large class. These lands will be sold cheap. For a more particular description, see C. M. ARNOLD, May 22.—[40-1m]

NOTICE.

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder, on the 13th day of July next, at the bridge (Kirkin's Bridge) the building of a Bridge over the Black River at that place. The Bridge to be built of the best materials.

BRYAN NEWKIRK, JAMES KERR, T. B. SEAVEY, Building Committee, Upper Black River, June 10th, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that I will require, from and after the 17th instant, the payment of cost in advance upon all cases of debt brought against persons residing within the corporate limits of the Town, and for which I am entitled to fees as Special Magistrate.

JOHN MCALUSAN, June 14, 1850.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Onslow Court, on the 25th inst., a negro man, who says his name is JACOB, and that he belongs to Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, of Cumberland county. Said negro is about 22 years of age, and was worth \$100 or 200 at his trial.

He is now held for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulky, closed on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A.M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulky, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P.M.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1850.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY—FOR THE SENATE,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Esq.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JOHN D. POWERS.
WILLIAM HILL.

ACCEPTANCE OF COL. REID.—Early this week, we had the pleasure of receiving a letter from our gallant friend, Col. Reid, in which he informs us of his acceptance of the nomination tendered to him by the Democratic Convention. The necessity of following Gov. MANLY to the West, will deprive him of the opportunity of meeting with his friends in the East, between this and the day of election; but we feel confident that, although absent, he will not be forgotten. Nothing but a vigorous effort is wanting, and the State is ours. Will not that effort be made? It should—it must, and it WILL be!

Public Improvements—The Cape Fear River, &c. The more we reflect upon the subject, the more fully are we convinced that the Cape Fear River and its connections forms the best, and almost the only practicable means to unite Wilmington and the seaboard with the interior. We doubt much whether any other line of improvements will ever benefit us at all, or even pay for their own maintenance, to say nothing of the cost of construction. At any rate, this is the natural outlet, and every dollar spent upon enlarging our natural facilities in this direction will confer upon us more benefit than three dollars spent in any other. We neither wish to entertain, express, or awaken feelings of jealousy or distrust towards the people in and about Raleigh. They are as honorable and public-spirited as any other men; but still, they are men, and as such are liable to be swayed by their own interests and prejudices. We may be mistaken—hope we are—but unless we are so, the people of Raleigh neither desire, nor intend a connection between that place and our road at Goldsboro'. The resurrection of the Raleigh and Gaston Road seems to be the staple of their daily dreams and nightly visions; and to effect this, we fear that, so far as the Raleigh interest goes, our connection is destined to be sacrificed. We need not urge upon the whole east to oppose this as one man. If the State is to give two millions of dollars to the Road, let it at least have some object in view more worthy of her than the galvanization of a defunct abortion, or the building up of the town of Petersburg, Va., at the expense of the people and the markeets of North Carolina.

Too much credit cannot be given to the people of Fayetteville, for the spirit of enterprise which is abroad among them upon the subject of Plank Roads. This is a species of improvement which seems to be peculiarly suited to the means and requirements of the agricultural population of our State. It is comparatively cheap. It requires little or nothing for its construction that cannot be supplied by the country through which it passes; and above all, it allows the farmer to employ his own wagons, teams, etc., in the transportation of his produce to market, which, at certain times of the year, can do, with little or no interference with, or obstruction of his usual farming pursuits. So well pleased are our Fayetteville friends with the result of their Plank Road, as far as it has been put in operation, that they are already taking measures towards the construction of two others—one to connect Fayetteville with Raleigh, and the other to tap the rich valley of the Pee Dee, by a Road from Fayetteville to Conway, S. C., via "Towards," the first work, estimated to cost between \$150,000 and seventy thousand dollars, we learn that Cumberland County is willing to pledge herself to the amount of forty thousand. We have not yet been able to learn that any subscription, at least worth mentioning, has as yet been taken in Wake. An intelligent correspondent of the last *Carolinaian*, has conclusively proved by facts and figures that goods can be shipped to Wilmington, carried up the river to Fayetteville, and by a Plank Road to Raleigh, at a far less expense than they can be delivered at the same point by way of Petersburg and the Raleigh and Gaston Road. We are not sufficiently acquainted with that section of the country to speak positively, but if we may judge from the map, a Plank Road from Raleigh might be made to strike the Cape Fear at a point not more than twenty-five miles from that city, and we have little doubt that this route would soon supersede all others in the economical transport of freight.

But there is still another connection which one of the branches of the Cape Fear affords—namely: a connection between the Deep River and the Yadkin. This latter river can, with very little expense, be made navigable for some seventy or eighty miles above the narrows, thus furnishing a water carriage, with a slight interruption, from Wilmington to the foot of the Pilot Mountain on the borders of Virginia. In all these improvements, Fayetteville and Wilmington should go hand in hand; there should be no jarring or conflict between them; rightly viewed, their interests are identical. Why should not their feelings be so also? They are but different points on the great central valley of the State, and what benefits one must benefit the other.

The last work which we shall notice at present, is the Manchester road and its branches. It is by means of this road, if at all, that we must hope to reach the rich cotton counties upon our own South Western border. It will be the great outlet of the Pee Dee country. How far we will benefit by its trade, must depend pretty much upon ourselves—It will offer us all we have a right to ask—an opportunity—and will place us from 50 to 80 miles nearer to the country from which we expect to derive our trade than Charleston.

There is one conclusion to which our reflections upon this subject have irresistibly led us, namely, that the gradual and certain development of the natural facilities for intercourse and trade which we have pointed out, must inevitably render the Central Rail Road a complete failure; and that at no distant day, its trade will be so tapped, that as a Rail Road, it can never sustain itself. As a plank road, it may and will; and instead of a burden, prove a blessing to the State. We know that our views on this subject will be scouted at by some, and denounced by others. They are offered simply as our own views, and with all due respect to those who may differ from us, and with the fullest sense of our own deficiencies; and they are offered, too, as the views of a friend of internal improvement, who feels convinced that if the Central Railroad be built, and prove a failure, it will give a blow to the cause of improvement from which it will not soon recover. It will hang like a dead weight upon the energies of the State—repress private enterprise, and curtail public liberty. Like the miserable Raleigh and Gaston road, it will, for years to come, stand a prevailing argument against all schemes, no matter how feasible or judicious. It would be well to reflect upon these things before the die be irreversibly cast, and while time still remains for reflection.

George V. Strong, Esq., is to deliver the Fourth of July oration in this place, on our approaching national anniversary.

The Northern Whigs—The Slavery Question.

Some few Northern Whigs—Mr. Webster among the number—have seen fit to assume a position upon the slavery question apparently favorable to the interests of the South, and so far as they have gone we have been willing to accord them all the credit to which they may be justly entitled. But a careful perusal of Northern Whig papers and speeches has led us to doubt the sincerity of these so-called friends of the South; to regard their apparent friendship as nothing but a snare and a deceit, ascribed to the purpose of obtaining an unequal advantage from the operation of the revenue laws of the country. In plain terms, Mr. Webster, supported by many of the leading commercial papers of the North, feels that, while the slavery question is unsettled, there can be no chance to smuggle a tariff law through Congress, and he and they prefer the substantial advantage of being able to tax the industry and enterprise of the South for the benefit of Northern manufacturers, to the mere name of an unsubstantial triumph amid the wilds of Utah or New Mexico. We notice that some of the Whig papers of Pennsylvania are continually urging the immediate passage of the compromise bill through Congress, so as to allow time for the imposition of an additional duty of some thirty per cent. for the protection of the iron of Pennsylvania and the spindles of Massachusetts. Now, we would ask our friends of both parties if statesmen, actuated by such mercenary and sectional motives, are entitled to any very extraordinary gratitude for their exertions! They have calculated the cost, and find the balance of dollars and cents in favor of their present course. Mr. Webster has distinctly stated that his opposition to the enactment of the Wilmot proviso is founded upon the belief that slavery is excluded by the laws of nature from the territories. This he assigns as the sole reason. He has never asserted its unconstitutionality. He has never said that he would not prohibit slavery if he thought that prohibition necessary for its exclusion. He believes, and has expressed his belief, that the South can gain nothing by any arrangement that may be made, hence he favors an adjustment, and he hopes that in case a settlement is effected, an alteration in the tariff law may be brought about, by which the South may be rendered still more tributary to the North.

We have said before, and we repeat it now, that we regard even the Wilmot proviso itself as less directly injurious to the interests of the South than the tariff system proposed by the Whigs. The Southern States—North Carolina among the number—are engaged in the construction of public works for the development of their own resources:—for instance, the people of this section are straining every nerve to build the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad—the enactment of the tariff laws sought for by the Whig party would have the effect of enhancing the cost of construction to the amount of the additional duty imposed, every farthing of which would go into the pockets of Northern manufacturers to the impoverishment of the citizens of the South. It would, in fact, be a direct tribute paid by North Carolina to Pennsylvania. An attentive observation of the course of the few Northern Whigs who have appeared to defend the South, has forced upon us the painful conviction that they all have some ulterior object in view, and for the sacrifice of what they regard as a mere abstraction, look forward to obtaining a tangible advantage—a positive tribute from the South. We warn our friends that the next movement, after the slavery question may have been settled, will be an attempt to revive the exploded tariff system. We warn them that any apparent concessions, coming from Northern Whigs, are only so many bait thrown out, to render the barbed hook more easily swallowed. Less than two years time will prove all that we have asserted. Mr. Webster and his coadjutors merely waive one sectional advantage, which they regard as being doubtful, to secure another of a more substantial character; one more calculated to aggrandize the North at the expense of the South, than any or all others combined. Depend upon it, the Whig party is essentially Northern—essentially sectional in its character. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots—neither can the Federal party ever act in perfect good faith towards the South. Its origin, its character, and its tendencies, alike forbid it.

Equal Suffrage.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, is one (the 8th) in favor of the abolition of the land qualification for the electors of Senators: that is, in favor of allowing every man who is qualified to vote for members of the lower branch of the State Legislature also to vote for Senators: thus doing away with an artificial distinction between men who are, in fact, equal. Its effect will simply be the restoration of all free white citizens to that natural equality to which they are entitled under a republican form of government, irrespective of their riches or their poverty, or the accident of possessing or not possessing a certain portion of land. It has nothing whatever to do with the present basis of representation, founded upon population and taxation. It is not intended to disturb the acknowledged and constitutional groundwork of federal numbers, which is interwoven with the very texture of our national government, and is essential to the Union itself. It merely goes to repeal a provision which virtually disfranchises the whole mercantile population of the State, who, generally, are without land, by excluding them from any representation in one of the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, and, to a certain extent, degrades every non-landholder from the position of a freeman, by refusing him a full voice in the making of the laws by which he is to be governed, and the imposition of taxes which he is forced to pay. This is a very different thing from the "Free Suffrage" which has been adopted as a platform at several Whig meetings in the Western part of the State, the object of which is the abolition of the Federal basis of representation, and the distribution of the School Fund according to the free white population.

Gov. MANLY has published his appointments—all in the West, and among that portion of the Whigs of the State who have declared themselves in favor of the abolition of the Federal basis. Does he intend to tamper with our interests, by fostering this dangerous excitement, in order to serve his own party ends? We regret that our candidate, Col. Reid, cannot visit us here in the East, but we consider it his bounden duty to follow Mr. MANLY to the West, to detect him in his crooks and turnings, the first of which was his lame attempt to crawl on to the Democratic platform upon this question, after having decided it so bitterly only two short years ago. Verily he is the "inimitable CHARLEY."

New Post Office—A Post Office has been established at "Lyon's Landing," Bladen county, and David Lewis appointed P. M.

We are indebted to Senator CASS for a copy of his speech on the motion of Mr. BENTON for the indefinite postponement of the compromise bill, delivered in the U. S. Senate, on the 14th inst.

A NEW CANDIDATE.—Our neighbor of the *Aurora*, not to be behind his brethren of the Democratic and Whig parties, has nominated, as his candidate for Governor, that old, respectable, and perfectly ubiquitous citizen, JOHN SMITH, who is a gentleman of extensive family influence, having more namesakes than any other man living.

Southern Address.

An address has been put forth by the Nashville Convention, dedicated to the people of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Delaware, and Mississippi. We publish it in full in this week's Journal, in order that all our readers may have an opportunity to peruse it for themselves, and form their own judgment. We have no wish to forestall opinion by any remarks of ours; we cannot however forbear the expression of our regret that its very title should have been so strongly tinged with sectional character.

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